Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866. NUMBER 270.

CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Bingham's Amendment Postponed to April 2d.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW.

Speech of the President to a Library Committee.

Rumored Disagreement between Sec. McCulloch and the Comptroller.

CONGRESS INDORSED BY THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

Probable Admission of Tennessee Congressmen.

Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Duties to be Collected on Canadian Importations after March 17.

Failure of the Morris, N. Y., Fire Insurance Co.

THE MALDEN, MASS., BANK MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

GREAT FLOOD IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Important Amendment to the Texas Constitution.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to call the rate of millease for officers travelling on public duty, which was referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1865 was laid before the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS presented the memorial of the California Legislature, asking for the speedy improvements in the Pacific Railroad bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART presented the memorial of the Nevada Legislature, asking for the speedy passage of the Pacific Railroad bill. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, and Mr. Stevens withdrew the memorial.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE addressed the House in support of the amendment to the bill, followed by Mr. Bingham on the same side.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he appreciated the discussion of the gentleman from Ohio, but was unwilling to take up his time to do justice to it in the absence of a quorum. The republicans from Vermont, Mr. Woodbridge, and Connecticut, Mr. Dixon, had given their views, and were accepted by the gentleman when he said that the action of the Legislature of Connecticut was not the action of the country would be felt by generations to come. He believed that the action of the Congress of the present Congress the voice of the Republic, not only of the present but for all the future. The Constitution as Secretary Seward stated, was not violated by the proposition, but for their consideration. It entirely changed the character of the Government to take away from the people of their States power to act, not for indemnity for the past, but to secure safety for the future. He could not, he said, understand what was the cause of the conflict that had arisen between the President and the representatives of the people. He could not understand the accumulation of debt that will hang for years like a mill-stone around the neck of the toil and labor. Yet it is no time to close over or attempt to palliate the causes which have produced the present situation. It is necessary that we should take these facts as they exist, in order fully to understand the duty that is imposed upon us. Congress, he said, never met with so grave a responsibility as now. Mr. Nye here went to the Civil's Rule, and caused the reading of a letter from Mr. Clingman to Mr. Pre—ott, of South Carolina, written before the secession movement, in which it was stated that the spirit of democracy was incompatible with slavery, and that the latter was the cause of the former. Mr. Nye said that this sentiment was echoed by the democratic press of the South, and that it was the duty of republican Congress to "bring the rebellious States into the Union, and that the country did not understand more than that it was the duty of Congress to do so. It both understood in the South that the republican party was determined to secure the safety and interests of the people of that section without any reference to the question of rebellion. Speaking of the committee of the South-ern States, he said that the people of those States were unanimously in favor of the Union. Why then were they not admitted? It was not Mr. Lincoln's duty to do so, but it was the duty of Congress. Mr. Lincoln's duty was to enforce the laws, and Congress alone had the power to give Congress the right to admit members. He explored opposition, and said that the people would be worth very unfavorably.

After the conclusion of the debate, there followed one of those little episodes for which the Senate of late has become famous. Mr. Wilson, a Senator of whom, more by Mr. Hale, of New York, and for whom we have a high regard, made a speech which about 3 hours in length, and which was entirely unobjectionable, and then, most obviously to take the sense of the Senate, moved the previous question. Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate adjourn, and Mr. Hale, one of the new members, carried the motion by a vote of 23 to 21. Democrats and conservatives have not been slighted however or three days on this subject, and that Congress did not understand more than that it was the duty of Congress to do so. Mr. Nye here went to the Civil's Rule, and caused the reading of a letter from Mr. Clingman to Mr. Pre—ott, of South Carolina, written before the secession movement, in which it was stated that the spirit of democracy was incompatible with slavery, and that the latter was the cause of the former

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TWO-CENTS AND WEEKLY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

MAGNANIMITY.

Henry Ward Beecher is one of our very greatest men. Indeed so great that ordinary mortals waited long in vain to detect some flaw in his genius, that might identify him with the common frailties of humanity. Such an opportunity however, came at last. Mr. Beecher, who has been a good deal in Washington, has caught the Washington disease. The atmosphere of the Federal Capital has made him thirsty for the blood of the enemies of the land. Not even Beecher with his great intellect and lofty humanity, could breathe it with impunity. But a great spirit like his vindicates its greatness even in his errors. Mr. Beecher does not stand like so many other wayward men upon the shores of uncharitableness, but upon those of magnanimity. Says Mr. Beecher: "I disregard all my life for the principle of slavery, and that blessing visited me now consummated, I shall henceforth consecrate the rest of my earthly career all to the establishment of peace, harmony and happiness, South and North, and among all sections and classes of the land."

But the Brooklyn high priest of humanity falters, now that the evilest hour has come to make the glories of emancipation and of the war blossom into positive freedom and happiness for the whole people. He says of Wendell Phillips and his followers: "I disregard all their assaults, whether rebels or not in the past, who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States in the future, would be admitted. Ten President Johnsons has just declared that he is opposed to the last extremity now." We all know that he has never obeyed it in the Southern States. Doubtless not one of his Provisional Governors ever subscribed to it, whatever he refuses to report to Congress whether they did or not. Enough is known, however, to establish the fact that the President is really neither in favor of excluding rebels from Congress nor of punishing Davis. He says in general terms he is, but in particular measures he is not. We take the President's deeds, not his words.

THE MAGIC GRINDSTONES.

Mr. Morrill has reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill "to regulate trade with the British North American Provinces." It is a copy substantially of that brilliant document known as the "Reciprocity B," which figured in the conference with the Canadian Commissioners. It is a proposition to swap grindstones free of duty, with a province that whenever the Canadians shall deprive us of the rights of the fisheries on the St. Lawrence, or the right to catch codfish on the banks of Newfoundland, or shall fail or neglect to prevent smuggling from their territory into ours, the President shall declare that not another grindstone will we import from them on any terms. The subject of the enlargement of the Canadian canals is not referred to directly or indirectly. A remark comes to us from Washington that the committee are opposed to an enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, but Great Britain should thereby be enabled to send gunboats through them, and that, therefore, some of our lake cities. We are surprised that a section is not added to the bill requiring all our Atlantic ports to be stopped up, because British gunboats can now sail into them and throw shells into our cities. If our fleet are going to adopt the Japanese system, let us be consistent about it and have New York, Boston and Portland harbors filled with stone hulks before we go to the other shore to threaten. He says he sees no way to lose nothing is to have nothing to lose.

We have ceased to expect anything at the hands of this Committee to relieve the Northwest from the burdens which are oppressing it to the point of ruin, and we would be equivalent to a complete rebel triumph. On the contrary, every loyal man of sense knows that such a trial could by no chance result in his punishment. It will be in vain, therefore, that the platform to this report is not at all a Republican, but a rebel platform.

Nor is he in favor of excluding rebels from Congress. For we all know that as the state of public opinion is at the South, even should a complete set of "loyal" Senators and Representatives be elected and admitted in the first instance, they would immediately be driven out by the rebel majority of the land. Not even Beecher with his great intellect and lofty humanity, could breathe it with impunity. But a great spirit like his vindicates its greatness even in his errors

THE NAVAL RACE.

Conclusions of the Committee who Heard the Trials.

The following is the concluding report of the committee appointed to witness the trial of the steamers Algonquin and Wachusett:

THE CONTRACT FOR THE MACHINERY OF ALGONQUIN.

The following are the conditions of the contract for the machinery of the Algonquin, dated February 1, 1867, between Secretary Welles, on behalf of the United States, and Messrs. Morgan Iron Works, of New York:

1. That the material, workmanship, and finish shall be first-class.

2. That the engines, boilers, and all such a character as to develop a total indicated horse-power of 1,000 horses, with economy and durability.

3. That the vessels from the engines hereunto attached to the main shaft of the machinery of the Algonquin, and furnish the complete machinery in the place and arrangement of the original machinery of the vessel, and that all parts of the vessel affected in the fitting of the machinery shall be put in as good condition as before the alterations described in the attached specifications, to the satisfaction of the naval constructor.

4. That if, on completion of the machinery, it shall be found by the Secretary of the Navy, after three days' steaming at sea, that it does not work up to this morning test, or arrived at the speed above specified, he shall have the right to reject the machinery, either in whole or in part, at the cost of the contractors.

5. That the machinery shall be delivered on board the Algonquin at the Brooklyn navy-yard, on or before the 1st day of March, 1867, and the vessel shall be ready for the machinery to be put on board by the 1st day of January, 1867.

6. That the contractors shall receive for the machinery complete, as described in the attached specifications, the sum of $275,000, in the following manner, viz: $100,000 when the machinery is on board the vessel, and the balance in monthly payments of $25,000 each, the last payment to be made when the machinery shall have been tested and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

The contract for the Algonquin's machinery provides that the entire machinery, including the above guaranty in the contract, shall be completed by the first part, and will cost with working drawings, spare gear, &c., $275,000. The machinery described in the attached specifications is duplicate of all their own cast with the exception of the boilers.

The following was the coldest Wednesday morning since the year 1856. The thermometer standing at Zero, and a cold wind blowing from the north-west. Last year (no end) Captain Field and his British friends were with his annual promptness, and Capt. Field, of Co. D, N. Y. V. C., with a number of ten men, picked from the rest of his command, in search of the game.

Early rabbit, (although sad) mission is a matter of personal knowledge of the rabbit family will they [illegible] they [illegible] for the life, to camp in the snow or whatever might be, over take if they go upon an errand of duty, knowing that they are in the way they encounter. Sometimes they are not, knowing that [illegible] help.

Captain Field wanting in this and every [illegible] a personal knowledge of the rabbit family, a number chosen is sufficient. Good [illegible] they are myself in finding [illegible].

The [illegible] of the soldiers with Capt. Field are [illegible] good, but will inform [illegible] them. Ball, Call, Field, [illegible] Field, Hall, Hall, Hall, Hall, [illegible] Hall, Hall, Hall, Hall, [illegible] Hall, Hall, Hall, Hall, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

THE CITY.

CITIZENS' GUARD.—A regular meeting will be held in the Guard Hall this evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

OPERA.—The Norwell Electro-Negantic Fluid Company have their office and depot for the sale of the Fluid at No. 100 Randolph street, this morning.

NOT SO MANY.—In our notice of Mr. T.'s new song yesterday, the types erred in the number of editions. It reaches, however, 32 nine sold of it.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

COUNCIL WORK.—The Common Council has held thirty-five meetings since the first of May last, besides those meetings called, but adjourned for want of a quorum. This is considerable work for one year, and more than the whole term expired there for.

WESTERN CHAPEL.—A Vermont exchange says that Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been elected to the Presidency of the Vermont State and Agricultural College. We presume the Professor will consult with the West cannot be easily dispensed with.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Sixth Annual Commencement of the Hahnemannian Medical College, of this city, will be held at half past 7, this evening, at Smith & Nixon's Hall. The Valedictory will be delivered by Prof. R. Wood. The exercises will be followed by an ordinal morée. The profession and community generally are cordially invited to be present.

FRED. DOUGLASS.—We are requested to announce that Mr. Douglass, who is now engaged in protest in Washington, will return to Chicago in time to deliver twelve lectures in different parts of the city, commencing on Monday, Bowen Row. Persons wishing to secure dates for these lectures will receive applications and conditions at Bowen Brothers', and the Secretary of the Lecture Committee in the Council room are already sold.

PRESENTATION.—George Ahern, Esq., of Munson, Ahern & Co., on Thursday made the recipient of a beautiful gold silver watch and chain, elegantly engraved, by a number of the workmen employed in the establishment, as a mark of their high esteem for his character and ability as a master workman. Mr. Ahern made a feeling speech in reply.

THE SAND RIDGE MURDER.—A SUPPLEMENTAL.—The coroner of Kennedy, who have sprung up in the vicinity of the late murder, have applied to the Superintendent of Outagamie a writ of supersedeas to prevent the execution of John Mahoney, sentenced to be hanged on Saturday, from the 23-ounce (Friday will be the 23d) of the month. The application raised by the court.

FOR FIVE-SIX FARM.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. J. A. Hadley & Co., the practical members of the Northwestern Fur Company, in the department, on the 31st of March, of their new steamer "Frank Steele," from St. Louis, for Fort Benton, in Montana, the head of the navigable waters of the Missouri River. This Company, the Northwestern Fur Company, of Minnesota, is the largest in the world, and the only one which has ever made a success of the fur trade.

A SOUVENIR.—Rev. J. H. Vincent, formerly pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, and recently agent of the Chicago Sabbath School Union, has published a souvenir of the Sabbath School Union of the N. W. Conference, which will be issued by New York City in order that it may be in time for the distribution at the Sunday school festival to be held in Chicago on Monday evening next. The book is a large number of interesting and excellent articles from well-known writers, and is an exceedingly pleasant one.

KILLED BY A FALL.—On Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, a teamster named John Fitzgerald was driving a load of lumber down the long inclined street, near Adams, in attempting to turn a short corner, the wagon upset, both of the wagon made him lose his balance and he fell to the ground. One of the load striking his head fractured his skull to such a degree as to kill him instantly. His remains were taken up and conveyed to his late residence on Fifth avenue, where he lived with his wife and children. Deceased was an Irishman, and had followed a variety of occupations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The United States Marshal of this city, on Tuesday last, seized the Photographic Gallery of Mr. Barnes, No. 128 Lake street, in the Metropolitan Block, for the non-payment of taxes, and the Deputy Marshal in charge of the property, assisted in the removal of the same to some other locality.

A MISTAKE.—Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, who resides on the [illegible] street, and who has been [illegible] for some [illegible] past, on account of the Police Court proceedings against her husband, Henry Johnson, [illegible] that [illegible] was not [illegible] at all, but [illegible] Fourteenth street, and, similar [illegible] Fourteenth street, and [illegible] Fourteenth street, and [illegible] Fourteenth street, and